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Canadian Environmental Modeling Centre Water Quality Model and the Simon Fraser University Food Web Model User's Guide

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Introduction

The Canadian Environmental Modelling Centre's AGRO modeling system (AGRO) is a MicroSoft Excel® based application that combines a water quality model with a food web model to estimate exposure to aquatic species from pesticides in a user-defined water body. A major feature of this system is its capability to incorporate dynamic functionalities which allow the user to introduce changing environmental and emission conditions so that the fate and bioaccumulation results of numerous chemicals can easily and efficiently be compared.

The AGRO modeling system is written in Visual Basic and has an EXCEL[®] interface for parameter input and output display. This system can be run in dynamic mode which uses daily input of water, sediment, and pesticide from predicted daily mass loadings generated by US EPA Pesticide Root Zone Model, version 3.12 (PRZM3.12) (Suárez, 2006). [Note: AGRO can also be run in a steady-state mode, but this application is not the focus of this User's Guide]. Daily loading and emission values from PRZM3.12 are then used to generate predicted daily pesticide concentrations in the water column, benthic pore water and benthic sediment of the water body. From these concentrations, the food web model estimates bioaccumulation of pesticide in aquatic organisms.

The water quality model component of the AGRO modeling system is the Quantitative Water, Air, Sediment Interaction (QWASI) Fugacity model developed by Mackay et al. at the Canadian Environmental Modelling Centre (Mackay, Joy and Paterson (1983), Mackay, Paterson and Joy (1983), Webster Lian and Mackay (2005), Mackay and Diamond (1989)). The QWASI model is based on a single receiving water body of user-defined size and depth with an active sediment layer. This model is run in dynamic mode which includes daily input of water from field runoff, dissolved pesticide in field runoff, eroded sediment, pesticide sorbed to eroded sediment, pesticide emissions resulting from application drift and rainfall. These dynamic daily values are generated outside of the AGRO modeling system using the EPA PRZM3.12 model. The AGRO modeling system has built-in capability to import annual mass loading files output from PRZM3.12 and convert these values into the units and configurations needed by the QWASI Fugacity model.

The food web model in AGRO is based on the Bioaccumulation model developed by F.A.P.C. at Simon Fraser University (Gobas, 2007). The Bioaccumulation model is a dynamic or time dependent interpretation of Arnot and Gobas [2004] bioaccumulation equation. This model is based on the assumption that the exchange of hydrophobic organic chemicals between the organism and its ambient environment can be described by a single equation for a large number of aquatic organisms. For each aquatic organism, this equation estimates bioaccumulation as a function of intake of pesticide via respiration and ingestion of prey, and outflow of pesticide via excretion, metabolism to a daughter product and respiratory exhalation.

System Requirements

The AGRO modeling system is designed to run using MicroSoft Excel® 2003 with a minimum hard disk space of 15 MB.

Computation Flow Overview

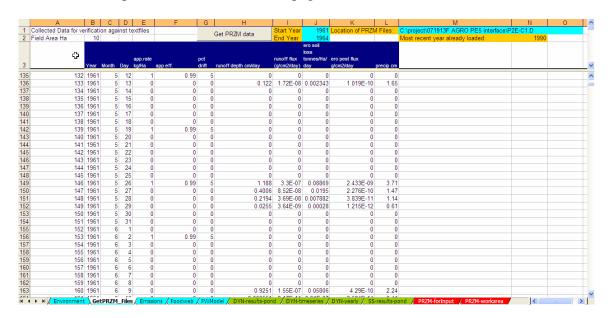
Using Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) as the programming language allows for the AGRO modeling system to function within the framework of EXCEL spreadsheets, thus facilitating the entry and viewing of both the input parameters and the display and analysis of the subsequent output. The following steps detail how to run the AGRO modeling system.

To run the AGRO modeling system in dynamic mode:

Step 1 - Import Daily Mass Loading Data Generated by PRZM3.12 for use in the QWASI model.

Go to the **Get_PRZM_Files** Tab

Here is an example of a Get_PRZM_Files page:



In cell Get_PRZM_Files!J1, enter the beginning year of the simulation.

In cell Get_PRZM_Files!J2, enter the end year of the simulation.

In cell Get_PRZM_Files!M1, enter "C:\xxxxx\yyyyy\P2E-C1.D" where \xxxxx\yyyyy\ is the folder structure where the PRZM3.12 generated P2E-C1.D* mass loading files of interest are stored. Remember to type "P2E-C1.D" at the end of the folder structure since this is necessary for the system to identify the P2E-C1 mass loading files.

Click the "Get PRZM data" button located on cells Get_PRZM_Files!G(1:2)-Get_PRZM_Files!H(1:2). Clicking this executes a Visual Basic macro which imports the mass loading values from the PRZM3.12 P2E-C1.D* mass loading files and stores them in this tab. This macro also converts the data into the units and variables compatible with the QWASI model. These converted values are stored in the PRZM-forInput tab.

Table 1 below summarizes the conversion of massing loading values in the P2E-C1.D* files into the values stored in the **PRZM-forInput tab.**

Table 1: Summary of daily input values for AGRO model derived from PRZM output

nom i kzwi output					
Parameter	Description				
Simday	assigned to evaluate and loop through the total number of days of data				
	provided by PRZM				
Year Month Day	from PRZM				
E to Pond kg/y	this is the 5% spray drift from PRZM expressed as kg/y				
Inflow-W Conc	from PRZM expressed in ng/L				
ng/L					
Inflow-P Conc	from PRZM expressed in ng/L				
ng/L					
Bulk Inflow Conc	uses Inflow-W Conc and Inflow-P Conc with the respective volume				
ng/L	fractions to calculate a bulk water concentration of chemical				
Water Inflow rate	Standard rate defined on Environment worksheet + PRZM runoff				
<i>m3/h</i>					
Particulate	Standared rate derived from Environment worksheet +PRZM erosion rate				
Inflow rate m3/h					
Inflow-P	derived Inflow and Particulate inflow rates				
concentration					
VF-W Inflow	Volume Fraction of water in the inflow				
VF-P Inflow	Volume Fraction of particulate in the inflow				
rain rate m³/h	converted from cm/day in PRZM to m3/h				

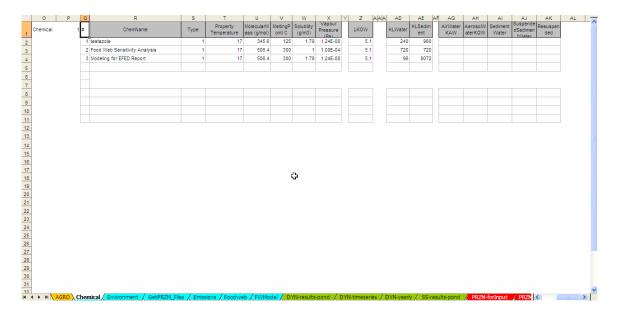
The AGRO modeling system also contains a blank worksheet with tab entitled, **PRZM-workarea**. This worksheet is used by the AGRO Visual Basic module to store internal variable values during processing of the PRZM3.12 input files.

Step 2 – Enter or Select Chemical Input Parameters

Go to the Chemical tab

The chemical parameters are defined here. A "database" of chemical parameters is listed in columns Chemical!Q through Chemical!AK.

Here is an example of columns Chemical!Q through Chemical!AK in the **Chemical** Tab:



More chemicals can be added to this database or existing chemicals can be modified by entering data into the appropriate columns. The names of the newly added chemicals will appear in the list-box entitled "Select a Chemical" in columns Chemical!D-Chemical!F of this tab.

To enter a new chemical with Type I partitioning into the chemical database, enter the following chemical information into the first available empty row:

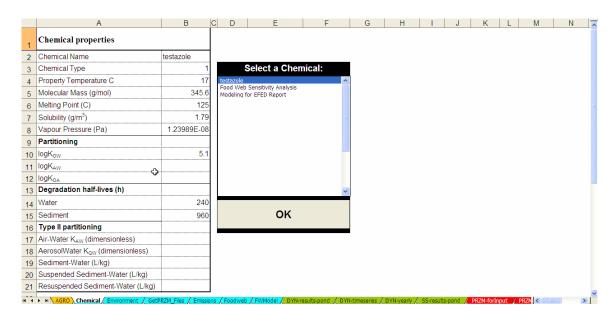
<u>Table 2: Chemical Parameters for Type I Partitioning Simulations</u>

Column	Parameter	Units	Notes
Chemical!Q	Chemical		The row number plus 1. This
Chemical.Q	Identifier		will be used as the chemical
	Identifier		number identifier.
Chemical!R	Chemical		Name of chemical of interest
Chemical:K			Name of chemical of interest
C1 : 11C	Name		1.6 75 1.00
Chemical!S	Chemical Type		1 for Type I partitioning and 2
			for Type II partitioning. For
			regulatory modeling, Type I
			partitioning is employed.
Chemical!T	Property	°C	Default 17°C
	Temperature		
Chemical!U	Chemical	g/mol	Molecular weight of chemical
	Molecular		
	Mass		
Chemical!V	Chemical	°C	
	Melting Point		
	0		
Chemical!W	Solubility	g/m ³	Water solubility of chemical.
			Equivalent units are kg/L.
Chemical!X	Chemical	Pa	
	Vapor Pressure		
Chemical!Z	Log K _{OW}	(mg/L)/(mg/L)	Log 10 of the Octanol-Water
Chemical.2	Log Kow	(mg/L)/(mg/L)	Partition Coefficient, K _{OW}
Chemical!AD	Chemical	hours	
Chemical:AD		nours	Aqueous aerobic half-life
	Half-life in		
	Water		
Chemical!AE	Chemical	hours	Aqueous anaerobic half-life
	Half-life in		
	Sediment		

For Type I partitioning, Columns Chemical!AG-Chemical!AK are left blank.

Now, go to the list-box "Select a Chemical" in columns Chemical!D-Chemical!F. Highlight the chemical of interest and click the "OK" button. This will cause the appropriate values of the selected chemical to appear in column Chemical!B where the user can easily review them and where the model actually reads the values used in the upcoming simulation. (If the user wishes to make temporary changes to a chemical data, these can be made directly in column Chemical!B without affecting the original values in the database, although these value will be overwritten each time the "OK" button is clicked)

Here is an example of columns Chemical! A through Chemical! N (Rows 1-21) in the **Chemical** tab:



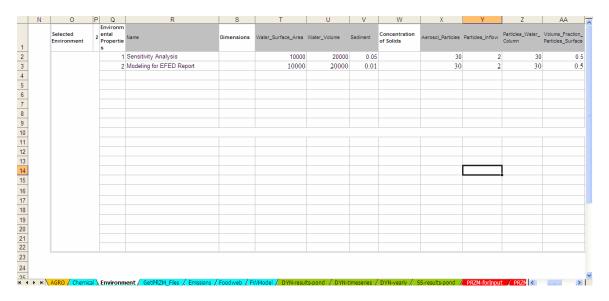
Step 3 – Enter or Select Environment Input Parameters

Go to the **Environment** tab

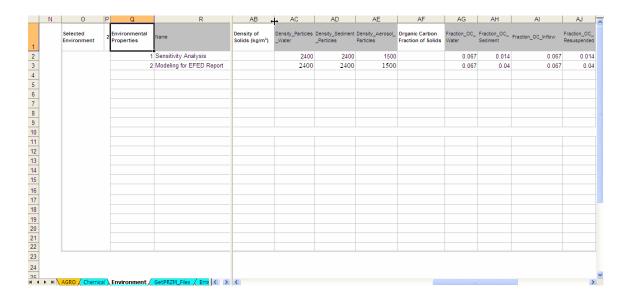
The environment scenario parameters are defined here. A "database" of environmental scenarios is listed in columns Environment!O through Environment!AW. The environmental parameters listed here are those required to run the QWASI 3.10 model.

The user may add environmental scenarios to this database by entering necessary information into the columns Environment!O through Environment!AW. The names of the newly added environments will appear in the list-box entitled "Select an Environment" in this tab. Each new environment should be entered in the first blank line below the existing environments.

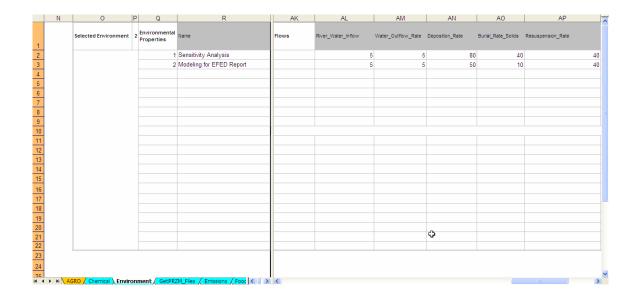
Here is an example of columns Chemical!O through Chemical!AA of the environmental database in the **Environment** tab. Columns Environment!S through Environment!V refer to dimensions of the water body. Columns Environment!W through Environment!AA refer to the concentration of particle solids in the various bulk media..



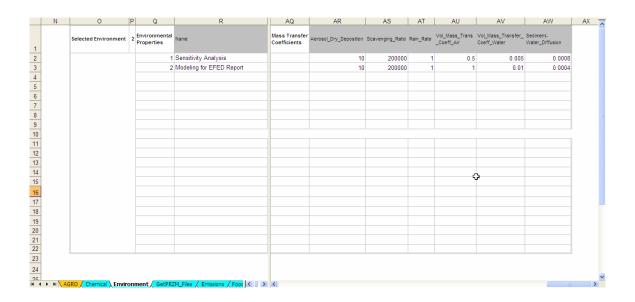
Splitting the screen after column Environment!R and scrolling right, displays columns Environment!AB through Environment!AE which pertain to the density of solids in the various bulk media. Columns Environment!AF through Environment!AJ pertain to the fraction of organic carbon in the various bulk media.



Splitting the screen after column Environment!R and further scrolling right, displays columns Environment!AK through Environment!AP which pertain to the flow rates for the water and sediment in various bulk media.



Splitting the screen after column Environment!R and further scrolling right, displays columns Environment!AQ through Environment!AW which pertain to the mass transfer coefficients between various bulk media.



Here is a summary of the input Parameters in the **Environment** Tab:

Table 3: Input Parameters in the Environment Tab

Note: Default values for EPA generic pond scenario are listed in notes column.

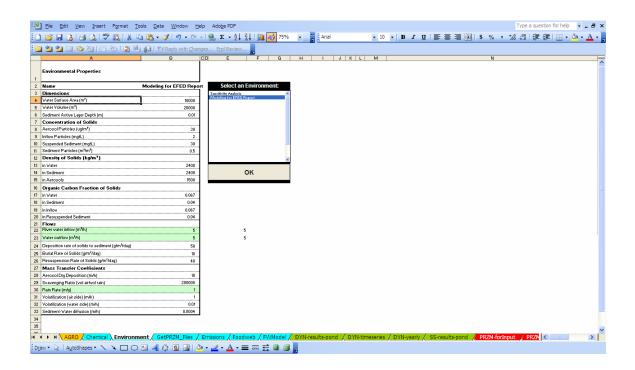
Column	Parameter	Units	Notes
Environment!O	"Dimensions"		Label for columns associated with
			dimensions of the water body
Environment!P	Selected		Numeric identifier of
	Environment		environmental scenario
	Identifier		highlighted in the "Select an
			Environment" list-box.
			Automatically changes with
			change in highlighted selection.
Environment!Q	Environmental		User-supplied numeric identifier
	Properties		of environmental scenario of
	Scenario		interest
	Identifier		
Environment!R	Name of		Name given to the environmental
	Environmental		scenario
	Scenario	2	
Environment!T	Water_Surface_	m^2	Surface area of water body
	Area	2	Default value: 10,000
Environment!U	Water_Volume	m ³	Volume of water body
			Default value: 20,000
Environment!V	Sediment	m	Depth of sediment in benthic
			layer.
			Default value: 0.05
Environment!W	"Concentration		Label for columns associated with
	of Solids"		concentration of solid particles in
T	1.5	, 3	various bulk media
Environment!X	Aerosol_Particles	ug/m ³	Concentration of solid particles in
			air bulk media.
T ' //X/	D (1 I C	/T	Default value: 30
Environment!Y	Particles_Inflow	mg/L	Concentration of solid particles in
			inflow water bulk media.
Environment/7	Doutieles Weter	/T	Default Value: 2
Environment!Z	Particles_Water_	mg/L	Concentration of suspended sediment in water column.
	Column		Default value: 30
Environmentl	Volume Exection	m^3/m^3	Volume fraction of sediment
Environment!AA	Volume_Fraction Particles		particles in benthic.
	Particles_ Surface		Default value: 0.5
	Surface		Default value. U.S

Column	Parameter	Units	Notes
Environment!AB	"Density of		Label for columns associated with
	Solids"		density of solid particles in
			various bulk media
Environment!AC	Density_Particles	kg/m ³	Density of solid particles in water
	_Water		column bulk media.
		_	Default value: 2400
Environment!AD	Density_	kg/m ³	Density of solid particles in
	Sediment_		benthic sediment bulk media.
	Particles		Default value: 2400
Environment!AE	Density_Aerosol_	kg/m ³	Density of solids particles in air
	Particles		bulk media.
			Default value: 1500
Environment!AF	"Organic		Label for columns associated with
	Carbon Fraction		organic carbon fraction in various
	of Solids''		bulk media
Environment!AG	Fraction_OC_		Fraction of organic carbon in
	Water		water column bulk media.
			Default value: 0.067
Environment!AH	Fraction_OC_		Fraction of organic carbon in
	Sediment		benthic sediment bulk media
			Default value: 0.014
Environment!AI	Fraction_OC_		Fraction of organic carbon in
	Inflow		inflow water bulk media
			Default value: 0.067
Environment!AJ	Fraction_OC_		Fraction of organic carbon in
	Resuspended		resuspended sediment.
			Default value: 0.014

Environment!AK "Flows" Label for columns associate flow rates in various bulk measurement. Environment!AL River_Water_ m³/h Inflow Environment!AM Water_Outflow_ m³/h Rate Environment!AN Deposition_Rate g/m² Deposition rate of solid part to benthic sediment. Default value: 80	nedia ito
Environment!AL River_Water_ Inflow	out of
Inflow water body. Default value: 5 Environment!AM Water_Outflow_ Rate the water body. Default value: 5 Environment!AN Deposition_Rate g/m² Deposition rate of solid part to benthic sediment.	out of
Environment!AM Water_Outflow_ Rate	
Environment!AM Water_Outflow_ Rate	
Rate the water body. Default value: 5 Environment!AN Deposition_Rate g/m² Deposition rate of solid part to benthic sediment.	
Environment!AN Deposition_Rate g/m² Default value: 5 Environment!AN Deposition_Rate g/m² Deposition rate of solid part to benthic sediment.	icles
Environment!AN Deposition_Rate g/m² Deposition rate of solid part to benthic sediment.	icles
to benthic sediment.	icles
to benthic sediment.	
Default value: 80	İ
Environment!AO Burial_Rate_ g/m ² Burial rate of solid particles	in
Solids benthic sediment.	
Default value: 40	
Environment!AP Resuspension_ g/m ² Resuspension rate of solid	ļ
Rate particles out of the benthic a	ınd
back into the water column.	
Default value: 40	
Environment!AQ "Mass Transfer Label for columns associate	d with
Coefficients" Laber for Coulinis associate Mass transfer Coefficients	u willi
between various bulk media	
Environment!AR Aerosol_Dry_ m/h Deposition rate of dry particular out of air into water body.	ies
Deposition Out of an into water body. Default value: 10	ļ
Environment!AS Scavenging_Ratio Volume of Scavenging Ratio of air to r	oin
air/Volum Default value: 20,000	am
e of Rain	ļ
Environment!AT Rain_Rate m/year Rainfall rate in meters per y	ear
Default value: 1	car.
Environment!AU Vol_Mass_ m/h Volatilization rate – air side	
Trans_Coeff_ Default value: 1	
Air	ļ
Environment!AV Vol_Mass_ m/h Volatilization rate – water to	o air
Transfer_Coeff_ Default value: 0.01	, uii
Water Belauit value: 0.01	
Environment!AW Sediment-Water- m/h Diffusion rate between bent	hic
Diffusion sediment and water column	_
Default value: 0.0004	l.

Now, go to the list-box "Select an Environment" in columns Environment!E through Environment!G. Highlight the environment of interest and click the "OK" button. This will cause the appropriate values of the selected environment to appear in column Environment!B where the user can easily review them and where the model actually reads the values used in the upcoming simulation. (If the user wishes to make temporary changes to a chemical data, these can be made directly in column Environment!B without affecting the original values in the database, although these value will be overwritten each time the "OK" button is clicked)

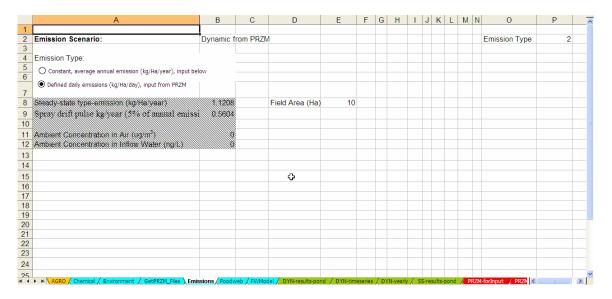
Here is an example of columns Environment! A through Environment! G (Rows 1-33) in the **Environment** tab:



Step 4 – Confirm the Emissions Parameters

Go to the **Emissions** tab

Here is what the Emissions tab page should look like:



Make sure that the "Defined daily emissions (kg/Ha/day), input from PRZM" is selected and that Emission Type is set to 2. Cell Emissions!B2 should say "Dynamic from PRZM". The above set-up with "Defined daily emissions" selected activates the dynamic mode execution of the model where daily values are read from the PRZM-forInput tab.

The internal model code automatically navigates through the PRZM-forInput daily values until it reaches the first non-zero emissions occurrence in PRZM_forInput!E column at which time the model iterations begin.

Step 5 – Review the FWModel tab

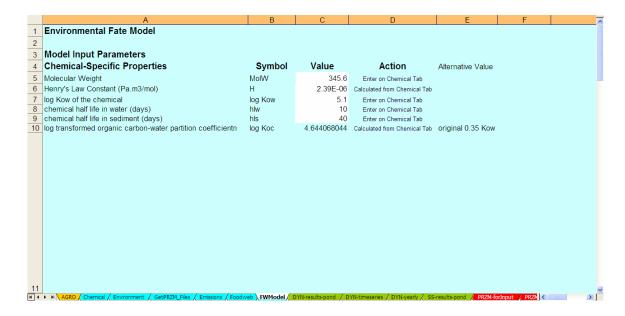
Go to the **FWModel** tab. This tab contains the chemical and ecosystem parameter values used by the Gobas Bioaccumulation model. Review the assigned input values.

Usually, the user will not make any revisions to this tab since the Environmental Fate Parameters are mostly calculated based on values entered in the Chemical tab and the Food Web Bioaccumulation Model values are the recommended values for the embedded organism foodweb. **Note:** There is no database summarizing several possible foodwebs, so any changes made are permanent and it is suggested that an original version of the file be maintained at all times to preserve the original information.

Columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G summarize the Chemical and Environmental Fate input parameters from the QWASI water quality model.

For columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 4 - 10, the chemical parameters required by the Bioaccumulation model are automatically summarized based on input values entered in the **Chemical** tab.

An example of columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 4-10 looks like:

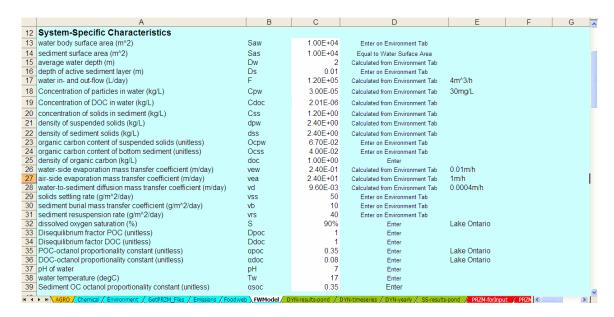


For columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 12 - 31, the chemical parameters required by the Bioaccumulation model are automatically summarized based on input values entered in the **Environment** tab.

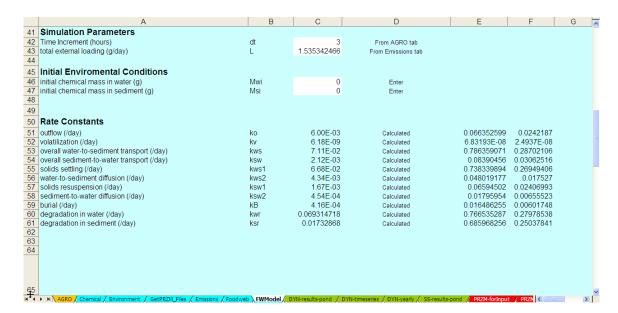
The following additional environmental input parameters along with their recommended values are required by the Bioaccumulation model:

Input Parameter	Recommended Value
Dissolved oxygen saturation (%)	90%
Disequilibrium fractor POC (unitless)	1
Disequilibrium factor DOC (unitless)	1
POC-octanol proportionality constant (unitless)	0.35
DOC-octanol proportionality constant (unitless)	0.08
pH of water	7
water temperature (degC)	17
Sediment OC octanol proportionality constant (unitless)	0.35
initial chemical mass in water (g)	0
initial chemical mass in sediment (g)	0

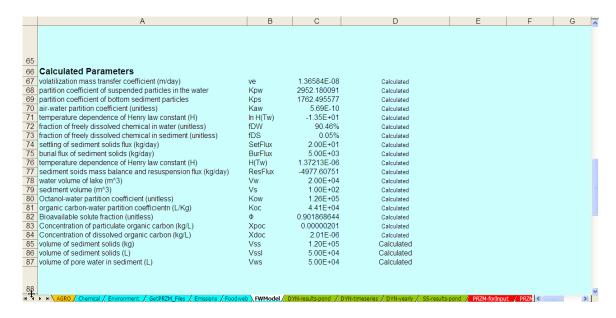
An example of columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 4 - 10 looks like:



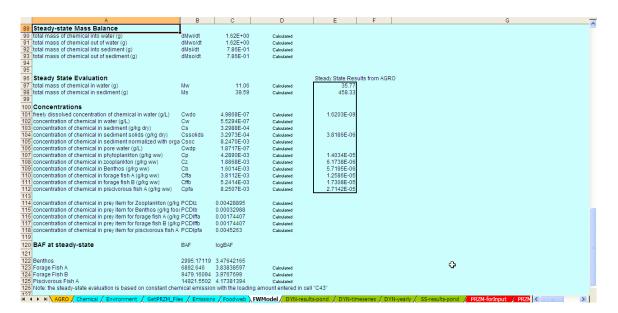
An example of columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 41 - 65 looks like:



An example of columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 66 – 87 looks like:

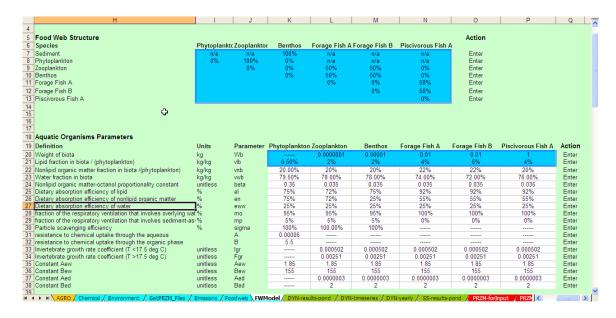


An example of columns FWModel!A through FWModel!G, rows 66 – 87 looks like:

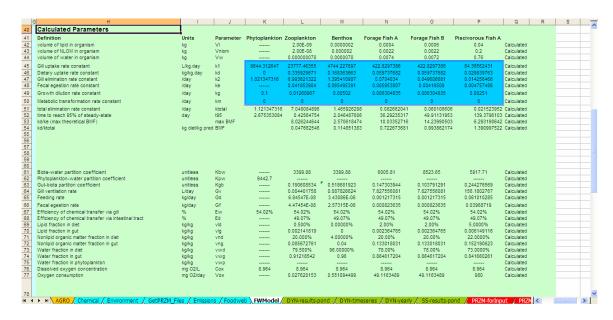


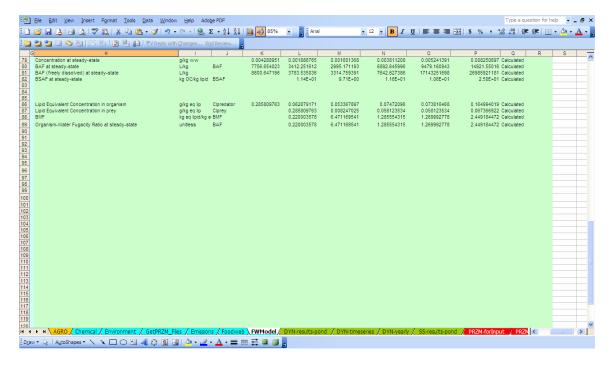
Food Web input values for the Bioaccumulation model are included in columns FWModel!G through FWModel!L.

The food web structure is included in rows 5 through 13. The food web aquatic organism individual parameters are included in rows 18-38. The below page displays the recommended values for these rows:



The calculated parameters for each aquatic organism in the food web are included in rows 40 through 77 and 79-89. The below pages display the recommended values for these rows:



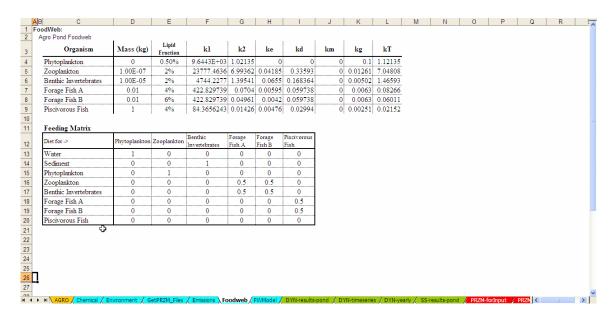


Step 7 – Review the Foodweb tab

Go to the **Foodweb** tab. All values in this tab are automatically calculated from the **FWModel** tab. Thus, the user will never make any revisions to this tab.

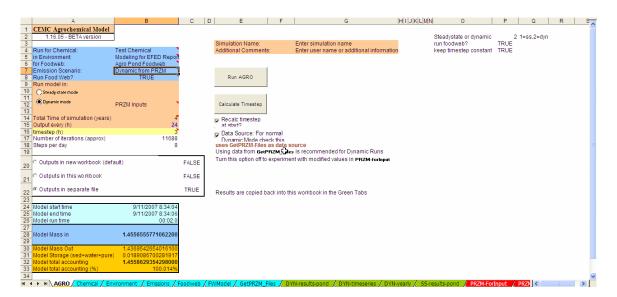
The **Foodweb** tab summarizes the calculated k-values and the Feeding Matrix from the **FWModel tab**. The **Foodweb** tab is where the Bioaccumulation model actually reads in its input values to populate the foodweb and generate organism concentrations.

The page below displays a copy of the Foodweb tab with recommended calculated masses, lipid fractions, k-rates, and feeding matrix for the food web.



Step 8 – Confirm Run Parameters and Run Simulation

Go to the **AGRO** tab



In the above page, cells to be completed by the user are in tan.

The user may enter a name for the simulation in cell AGRO!G3. The user may enter additional comments about the simulation in cell AGRO!G4.

The Dynamic mode button should be selected.

Enter the number of years of the simulation in cell AGRO!B14. Make sure that this number of years is equal to the number of years in the beginning and ending year range entered in the **GetPRZM_Files** tab.

To output daily, enter "24" in cell AGRO!B15. The use of daily output is highly recommended as a default.

Set the minimum timestep to the recommended value of 3 hours by entering "3" in cell AGRO!B16.

Select the "Outputs in separate file" option. This saves the working values into a separate file during a model run which speeds up model execution. At the end of the run the results are read back into this spreadsheet for review.

Cell AGRO!B8 should be set to "TRUE" so that the Bioaccumulation model is run in addition to the QWASI water quality model.

Also, cell AGRO!P4 should also be set to "True" so the timestep set as constant (equal to 3 hours) for the entire simulation.

Examine cells AGRO!B4 – AGRO!B8 to make sure that the correct chemical, environmental scenario, foodweb, and dynamic simulation model options are selected.

Click the "Run AGRO" button to run the simulation.

To monitor the progress of a simulation, each simulation day number is displayed on the lower left-hand corner as it is being processed.

Upon completion of a simulation, Cells AGRO!B24 – AGRO!B33 displays the model run time and simulation mass balance.

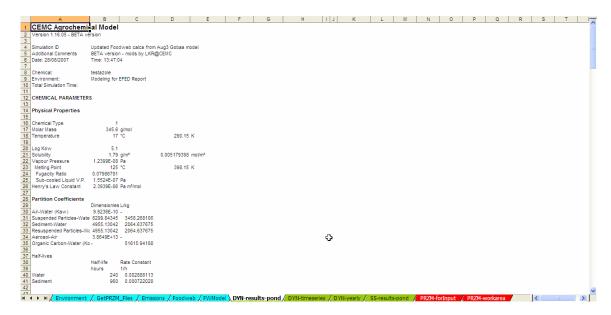
Step 9 – Examine the output from the simulation

The output from the dynamic mode simulation is displayed in tabs **DYN-results-pond**, **DYN-timeseries**, and **DYN-yearly**. (Note: You may see a tab named **SS-results-pond** which is intended to display output for steady-state simulations and is not relevant for dynamic simulations).

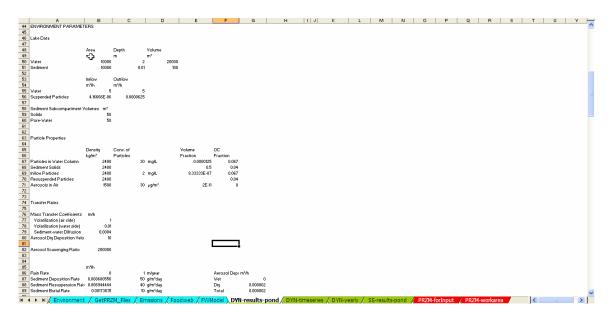
The results presented in the **DYN-results-pond** tab are in the same format as the QWASI model with the foodweb results output at the bottom. These results reflect the **conditions at the end of the simulation**.

The following series of pages display an example of output contained in the **DYN-results-pond** tab.

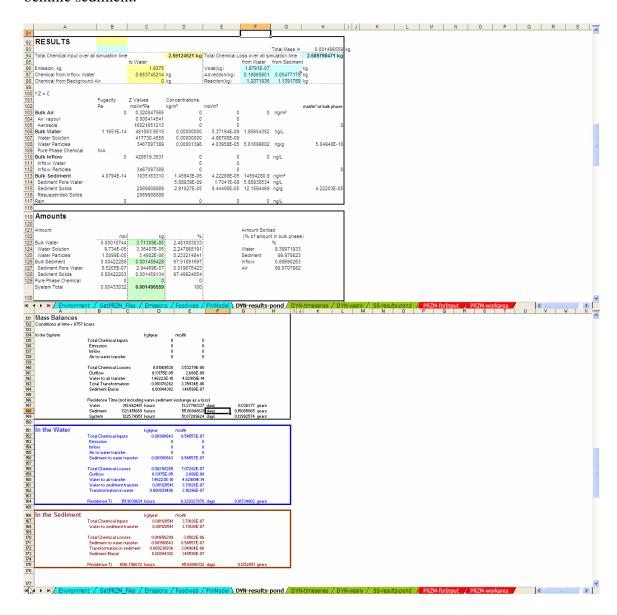
DYN-results-pond tab, Rows 1 - 43 display the model version number, scenario descriptors, and echoes of the chemical input parameters.



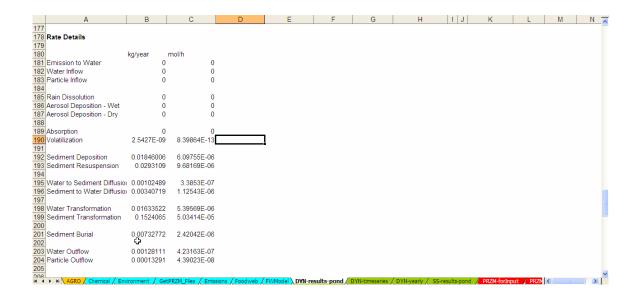
DYN-results-pond tab, Rows 44 - 91 display echoes of the environment input parameters.

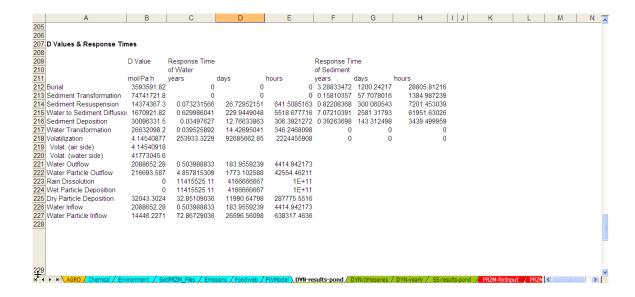


DYN-results-pond tab, Rows 92 - 228 display results from the QWASI water quality model. These include mass balances for the chemical in both water and benthic sediment.

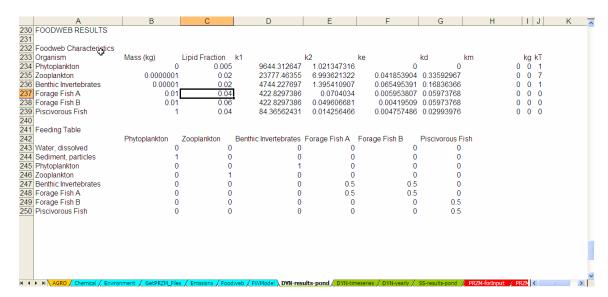


DYN-results-pond tab, Rows 92 - 228, continued.

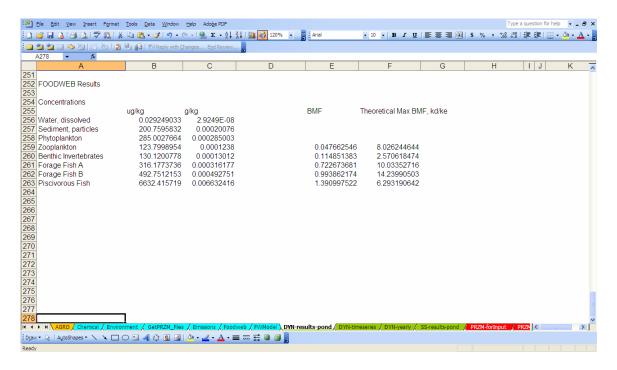




DYN-results-pond tab, Rows 229 - 250 display echoes of the input for the Food Web aquatic organism masses, lipid fraction, k-rates and feeding table matrix used by the Bioaccumulation model.

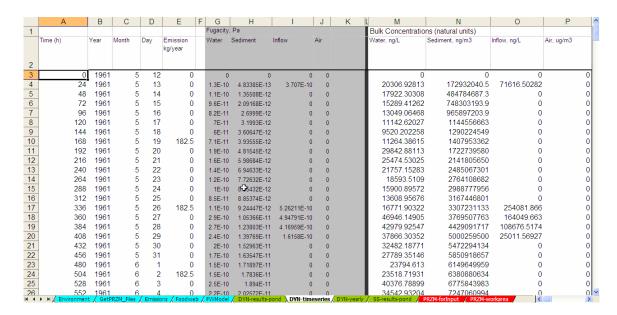


DYN-results-pond tab, Rows 251 - 263 display calculated results of pesticide concentrations from the Bioaccumulation model for each aquatic organism in the food web.

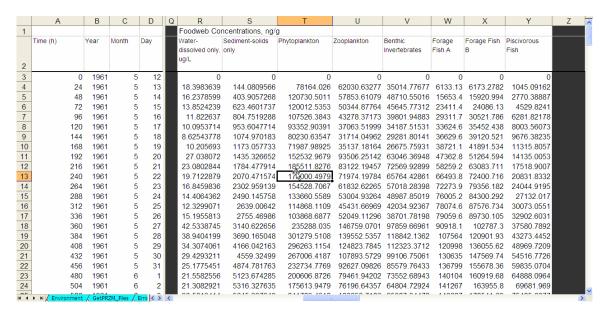


The **DYN-timeseries** tab contains the values of selected output variables for each day of the simulation.

An example of output contained in columns **DYN-timeseries!A - DYN-timeseries!P** is displayed below. These columns summarize the daily simulation date, emission, fugacities for each bulk media, and bulk media chemical concentrations in natural units.



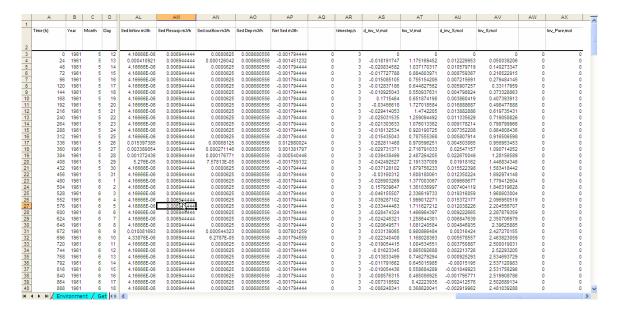
An example of output contained in columns **DYN-timeseries!A - DYN-timeseries!D** and then window split to display columns **DYN-timeseries!R - DYN-timeseries!Z** is displayed below. These columns summarize the daily chemical concentrations for aquatic organism in the food web.



An example of output contained in columns **DYN-timeseries!A - DYN-timeseries!D** and then window split to display columns **DYN-timeseries!AA - DYN-timeseries!AJ** is displayed below. These columns display the daily concentrations in the dissolved water column, benthic sediment and pore water along with the total daily input of chemical mass, total daily output of chemical mass, daily water inflow rate, daily water outflow rate, and net daily water volume flux.

	Α	В	С	D	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AH AH	Al	AJ	^
1														
	Time (h)	Year	Month	Day	Water-dissolved only-ug/L-2	Sediment solids only ng/g	Conc porewater ug/L		Suminput, kg	SumLoss, kg		Water outflow m3/h	Net water m3/h	
2														
3	0	1961	5	12	0	0	0		0	0	5	5	(וֹכ
4	24	1961	5	13	18.39836386	0.144080957	0.069785105		0.439666399	0.439666465	10.08333	10.08333	()
5	48	1961	5	14	16.23785987	0.403905727	0.195630319		0.454831194	0.454831721	5	5	()
6	72	1961	5	15	13.8524239	0.623460174	0.301970743		0.454831194	0.454831721	5	5	()
7	96	1961	5	16	11.82263701	0.804751929	0.389778768		0.454831194	0.454831721	5	5	()
8	120	1961	5	17	10.09537143	0.953604771	<u>.0</u> .461875119	Į	0.454831194	0.454831721	5	5	()
9	144	1961	5	18	8.625437785	1.074970183	6520658029	ĺ	0.454831194	0.454831721	5	5	()
10	168	1961	5	19	10.20569304	1.173057733	0.568166389		0.517331194	0.517331721	5	5	()
11	192	1961	5	20	27.03807204	1.435326652	0.695195418		0.954831194	0.954831721	5	5	()
12	216	1961	5	21	23.08028441	1.784477914	0.864305605		0.954831194	0.954831721	5	5	()
13	240	1961	5	22	19.71228793	2.070471574	1.002825628		0.954831194	0.954831721	5	5	()
14	264	1961	5	23	16.84598363	2.302959139	1.115430163		0.954831194	0.954831721	5	5	()
15	288	1961	5	24	14.40643623	2.490145758	1.206093344		0.954831194	0.954831721	5	5	()
16	312	1961	5	25	12.32990715	2.63900642	1.278193482		0.954831194	0.954831721	5	5	()
17	336	1961	5	26	15.19558134	2.75546986	1.33460214		1.058873579	1.058877616	54.5	54.5	0)
18	360	1961	5	27	42.53387448	3.140622656	1.521149543		1.797845806	1.797875133	21.69167	21.69167	()
19	384	1961	5	28	38.94041986	3.690165048	1.787318469		1.87718513	1.877219789	14.14167	14.14167	()
20	408	1961	5	29	34.30740611	4.166042163	2.017807876		1.909914237	1.909950634	6.0625	6.0625	()
21	432	1961	5	30	29.4293211	4.55932499	2.208293031		1.913098522	1.913134945	5	5	()
22	456	1961	5	31	25.17754514	4.874781763	2.36108341		1.913098522	1.913134945	5	5	0)
23	480	1961	6	1	21.55825564	5.123674285	2.481633628		1.913098522	1.913134945	5	5	0)
24	504	1961	6	2	21.30829206	5.316327635	2.574944601		1.975598522	1.975634945	5	5	0	0
H 4	▶ N / Environment	/ GetPR	ZM_Files 🔏	Emit C	<	F 04F007040	0.7040000		0.440000500			_	ĺ.	>

An example of output contained in columns **DYN-timeseries!A - DYN-timeseries!D** and then window split to display columns **DYN-timeseries!AL - DYN-timeseries!AX** is displayed below. These columns display the particle solid fluxes in the water column and benthic sediment along with various water and sediment daily fluxes in mol basis.

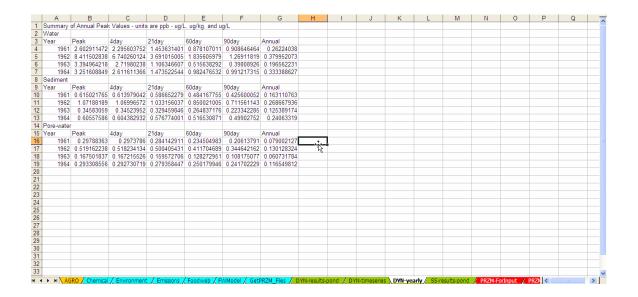


The following table summarizes the columns in the columns of the **DYN-timeseries tab:**

Table 4: Summary of timeseries output parameters included with the model

Variable/Parameter	Description (if necessary)
Time (h)	
Year	From PRZM3.12
Month	From PRZM3.12
Day	From PRZM3.12
Emission kg/year	(if it occurs at this output interval)
Fugacity, Pa	
Water	
Sediment	
Inflow	
Air	
Pure Phase Chemical	
Bulk Concentrations (natural units)	
Water, ng/L	
Sediment, ng/m3	
Inflow, ng/L	
Air, ug/m3	
Foodweb Concentrations, ng/g	
Water-dissolved only, ug/L	
Sediment-solids only	
Phytoplankton	
Zooplankton	
Benthic Invertebrates	
Forage Fish A	
Forage Fish B	
Piscivorous Fish	
Other	
SumInput kg	Cumulative system Input of chemical
SumLoss kg	Cumulative system Loss of chemical
Water inflow m3/h	
Water outflow m3/h	
Net water m3/h	Inflow-Outflow
Sed Inflow m3/h	
Sed Resusp m3/h	
Sed outflow m3/h	
Sed Dep m3/h	
Net Sed m3/h	Inflow + Resusp – Outflow – Dep

The **DYN-yearly** tab contains the Estimated Environmental Concentrations (EECs) for the peak, 4-day, 21-day, 60-day, 90-day and Annual running averages for the chemical dissolved water column, benthic sediment sorbed chemical, and chemical dissolved in benthic pore water for each simulation year.



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